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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	363343
Center	Home	Date	11/07/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

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6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. (150 words) 10

Tribal art in India is nationally and internationally famous for its craftmanship. The values, social condition, legends etc influences the tribal art.

Worli Painting

Tribes from the Gujrat-Maharashtra border practices Worli-Painting.

Creative Energy :-

They are ritualist painting that usually depicts the daily lives of tribal people. It illustrates hunting, fishing, & other surrounding environment of the tribal areas.

They are performed usually during harvesting and festivals.

Gond Painting

Gond Tribe are usually from Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra etc.

Creative Energy :-

They are highly naturalistic

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painting depicting plants, animals, mountains, rivers etc.
Their theme usually revolves around nature, but also influenced by legends & myths.

Use of rural ingredients like mud, cow dung, rice powder, etc underlies both these types of paintings.

Thus, the motivation and energy of the tribal art is derived from their surroundings.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze.
(150 words) 10

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) brought out several judicial reforms.

Judicial reforms by Lord Cornwallis:-

(i) District Fauzdari courts were abolished. Instead, circuit courts were established at Patna, Calcutta, Murshidabad & Dacca. They were exclusively under British judges, having jurisdiction over both civil & criminal matters.
(ii) District magistrates was freed from judicial functions.
(iii) Cornwallis code was laid out.

Achievements:-

(i) European subjects were brought under the jurisdiction of law
(ii) Revenue administration was separated from judicial functions.
(iii) Government officials were made responsible to the civil courts for acts done under their official capacity.

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(iv) Sovereignty of law was established.

Drawback was the exclusion of Indians from the system as Lord Cornwallis considered every native to be corrupt.

Judicial reforms brought by Lord Cornwallis, however, turned out to be important as it brought Britishers under the jurisdiction of law & the sovereignty of law was recognised for the first time.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. (150 words) 10

Revolutionary movement arose in 1920s after the failure of Non-cooperation Movement.

It shaped the India's freedom struggle during 1920s & 1930s. Its famous participants were Bhagat Singh, Chandra sekhar Azad, Surya sen, etc.

Revolutionary Movement

(i) several violent attacks happened:-

- Saunder's Murder ~~case~~ (1928) and central Legislative Assembly bomb explosion (1929) :- Bhagat Singh was involved in both these attacks.

- Chittagong armed revolution:- under Surya sen.

(ii) student's union & youth organisation:-

- Bhagat Singh established Punjab Naujavan Samiti to do political work among the youth.

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- Surya Sen involved several students in this organisation.
- Lahore's Students Union was established under Bhagat Singh.

(iii) Shift towards Marxism:-

(a) Hindustan Republic Association (HRA) changed its name to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), whose one of the members was Bhagat Singh.

(b) Bhagat Singh ~~openly~~ openly supported his ideology of Marxism and socialism.

(iv) Secular:- Hindus & Muslims both were equally involved in these revolutionary activities.

These revolutionary activities challenged the military might of Britishers and strengthened the moral base of Indians

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Europe was completely devastated after the World War II.

Marshall Plan was proposed by US in 1948 as European Reconstruction Programme.

Its objective :-

(i) Increased industrial development
(ii) Reducing trade barriers
(iii) Countering communism
(iv) European reconstruction.

However, it led to creation of two Europes, East & West :-

(i) US supported West European countries, especially, UK, France and West Germany. More financial aid was provided to these countries

(ii) Eastern Europe came under Eastern Bloc, which was under USSR influence. These countries

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included Poland, Czekoslovakia and Hungary. These practiced socialistic principles and were under the influence of USSR.

This division of Europe later magnified under the cold War.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. (150 words) 10

Bonded labour in Indian society is one of the cruliest features, which undermines the basic human right to live with dignity.

Causes

(i) Social :-
Caste based Indian society places ~~un~~certain marginalised caste under social hierarchy, where their are supposed to perform work for higher castes for free.

(ii) Economic :-
Poor & deprived people are often indebted to landowning & well off section, which utilise their labour free of cost.

(iii) Political :- Several political affluent sections, themselves, uses bonded labour for their work. These sections prevents in the implementation of several laws pertaining to abolishing

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bonded labour.

(iv) Legal :- Poor implementation and lack of enforcement of laws, leaves bonded labour to suffer at the hands of their masters.

Despite laws like Minimum Wages Act, Protection of Civil Liberties Act, etc as well as constitutional provisions like Right to life (Article 21), bonded labour system continues to exist in India.

Steps to eradicate this :-

(i) Legal enforcement of the laws pertaining to bonded labour is a must to bring the culprit & redress labourers.

(ii) Providing adequate livelihood opportunities in addition to MGNREGA is important.

(iii) Police needs to be sensitized and they needs to be alerted at the possible cases of bonded labour.

(iv) Social awareness campaign needs to be launched.

Eradicating bonded labour is intrinsic to realise Right to life with dignity.

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

Drug abuse by youth is a series challenge facing India today. Punjab especially is at the grip of drug abuse by youth.

Factors behind the drug abuse by youth :-

(i) Severe stress related to education, employment etc.

(ii) Drug mafias indulging the young people to expand their buriners.

(iii) Lack of moral & health education among the young population.

(iv) Isolation, alienation and family related issues forces this youth.

(v) Wrong company with drug addicts.

(vi) Lack of proper care centres and drug therapy centres.

Issues
- Loss of demographic dividend
- Economic loss,
- Human loss
- Family stress & social loss

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Measures needed :-

(i) Police raids at the centres of drug centres & ~~at~~ drug mafias to stop the sell ~~the~~ ~~d~~ of drugs.

(ii) Providing Psychotherapic treatment for stress.

(iii) By educating on the healthy habits of food.

(iv) setting of Drug Treatment centres and providing care to drug abused youth.

(v) Involving Parents in the treatment process of drug abused youth and providing moral support.

(vi) Opening up several avenues of entertainment & sports among youth

Healthy & Progressive India cannot tolerate drug abuse among youth. Taking active steps to curb it, is the need of the hour.

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. (150 words) 10

Globalisation is the increasing interconnectedness in the world by seamless movement of people, goods and ideas.

Positive impact of globalization on culture :-

(i) Gender sensitization :- Women are more sensitive to their rights. They are seeking employment, educational & various other activities

(ii) Homogenisation :- Secured western ideas like equality, liberty, freedom, and individualism have undermined caste-based ideology.

(iii) New festivities :- Secured new festivities like Valentine's day, Father's day, christmas, etc ~~are~~ have filled our cultural & social life.

(iv) New food types like Pizza, MacDonald's etc have entered in our diets.

(v) Source of entertainment has widened.

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Negative Impact of Globalisation on culture:-

(i) Materialism:- Increasing materialistic ideology has led to unsustainable consumption.

(ii) Increasing incidences of divorce, sexual abuse etc.

(iii) Individualistic thought has limited the societal participation.

(iv) Homogenisation has somewhat reduced our social diversity.

(v) Increasing use of drug, alcohol etc among the youth.

(vi) Breaking up of joint family system into nuclear families.

(vii) Neglect of traditional Indian festivals like Holi, Diwali etc

Globalisation has thus influenced Indian culture, both in positive & negative ways.

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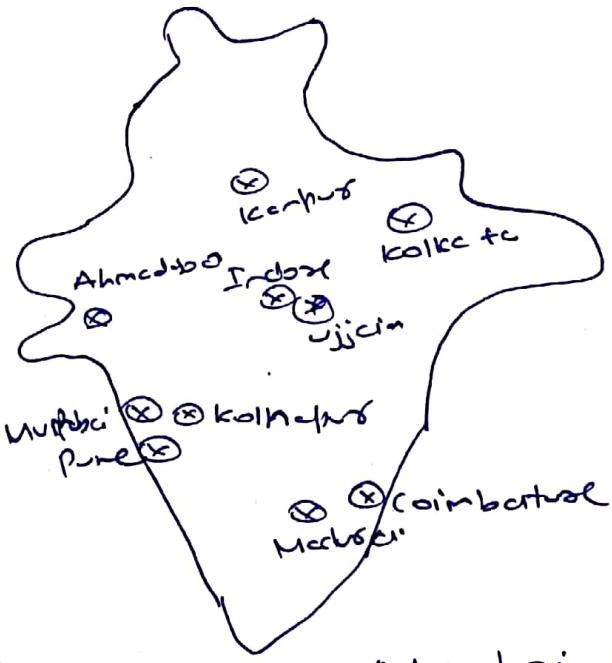
8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

Cotton textile industry is one of the backbone of India's manufacturing sector. ~~This~~ Location of the cotton textile industry is dependent on raw material, market, labour, power, historical factors etc.

Cotton is a pure raw material, as it does not loose weight. Thus, the textile industry is located throughout India.



Major locations are Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Kolhapur, Indore, Ujjain, Kanpur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Kolkata, etc

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Reason behind the location of this industry in Ahmedabad,-Mumbai-Pune region:-

(i) This region is near to the cotton growing areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat

(ii) Presence of capital :- As Mumbai is ~~one of~~ the financial capital of India.

(iii) Better transportation facilities :- Mumbai Port & better road facility provide facility for transportation.

(iv) Huge Market :- This region is one of the most populated regions.

(v) Historical factors :- First cotton mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

(vi) Cheap labour is available from nearby areas

Thus, though cotton textile industry is located in almost every state of India, but it is concentrated in Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region.

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

Increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) has led to global warming which adversely impacts coastal and marine ecosystem.

Increase in fossil fuels, deforestation, and vehicular exhaust has led to increase in GHG.

Impact of Global Warming on coastal & marine ecosystem:-

(i) Increase in sealevel rise due to melting of glaciers.

(ii) Coastal areas come under the influence of seawater, leading to salination of soil.

(iii) It impacts biodiversity as several species are unable to sustain the change.

(iv) Increasing sealevel harms coral reefs.

(v) Increasing incidences of tsunami, cyclones, storms etc.

UNFCCC have agreed on Paris Agreement to limit the rise of GHG. India have also embarked on National Action Plan

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for Climate Change (NAPCC).

However, intensive effort is required to conserve such vulnerable ecosystem:-

(i) Promoting renewable energy resources to replace conventional energy resources.

(ii) Focusing on afforestation & reforestation, especially salt-tolerant plant & trees.

(iii) Planting shelter belts across coasts to reduce the impacts of cyclones, tsunamis etc.

(iv) conducting research on the assessment of loss of coastal ecosystem due to global warming for better understanding.

(v) Promoting research & pilot project in geoengineering.

(vi) Involving coastal communities in planning & implementing ecosystem conservation projects.

Rise in GHG will impact every sphere & coastal ecosystem is the most vulnerable. Special emphasis on this ecosystem is the need of the hour.

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10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

Polar Vortex is a region of cold, low pressure air, normally concentrated around North & south Pole. They are kept in their place by Jet stream. Jet stream is a river of wind blowing about 11 km above in troposphere, which seperates ~~about~~ warm air from cold air.

Polar Vortex moves in counter-clockwise direction in North Pole. They are strongest during winters. However, sometimes, ~~they~~ weakens and the cold air surges in the southward direction causing ~~sub-~~ sub-zero temperatures.

Reason for southward shift :-

westward moving high pressure air causes the jet stream to move south. Thus ~~to~~ ~~pos~~ polar vortex weakens & it meanders in southern direction. This process

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is called breaking off a part of polar vortex.

Global warming & climate change has led this event to occur increasingly in recent years

Thus, shift in polar vortex southwards have led temperature in regions like Florida, Chicago etc to fall below 0°C.

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate.
(250 words) 15

Medieval Indian history is marked by its rich literature, which could be found in almost all the major languages of the time. One of the most important type of literature was devoted to devotional poety, which influenced every religion.

Major devotional ~~poet~~ poets & their work :-

(i) Kabir Das :-
He majorly wrote in Hindi Language. Poems were secular in nature. He preached nirguna bhakti. His work are compiled in 'Bijak'.

(ii) Sur Das :-
He was a famous Braj writer, who devoted his poetry to the childhood stories of Lord Krishna. His work is compiled in Sursagar.

(iii) Mirabai :-
She was a poetess from Rajasthan. She compiled her poems in memory of Lord Krishna in Ardhmagdhi.

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(iv) Nayanars and Alwars:-

They wrote their poems in the devotion of Lord Shiva and Lord krishna respectively. They wrote in Tamil, Kannada, Telugu etc languages of south India.

(v) Sufi saints :-

They preached their philosophy by writing poems in Urdu languages.

(vi) Tulsi das :-

He is famous for his work 'Ramcharitmans', ~~which~~ He is known ~~famous~~ for his poems in praise of Lord Ram, which he wrote in Hindi and sanskrit languges.

(vii) Shankar Dev :-

He is a famous bhakti saint from Assam. He compiled many poems in praise of Lord krishna. His work is known as Borgeet, which is in Ardhmaghdi, and Braj language.

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(viii) Chaitnya Mahaprabhu:-

He wrote kirtans in praise of Lord krishna in Sanskrit as well as Maghdhi language.

Bhakti and Sufi movement was hugely inspired by the devotional poetry, which can be found in all the major Indian languges.

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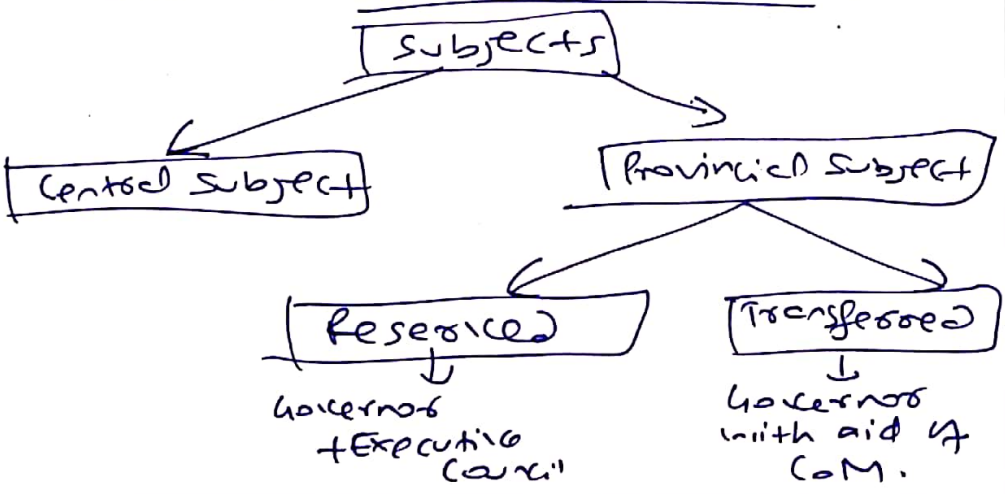
12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

Government of India Act, 1919 (GoI Act) was the watershed ~~movement~~ moment in India's constitutional history.

Major changes introduced by GoI Act, 1919:-

(i) It distributed legislative powers between central and ~~sta~~ provincial legislature, by demarcating central subjects and provincial subjects.

(ii) Provincial subjects were further divided into Reserved subjects and Transferred subjects. Reserved list ~~could be~~ was under the Governor and his executive council. While, the power to legislate on transferred subjects lied under the Governor and the council of ministers. (CoM)



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(iii) Direct elections & bicameralism were introduced for the first time. Central legislature was divided into upper house and lower house.

(iv) Voting right was given to limited people based on income, caste ~~and~~ social status, and education.

(v) Provincial legislature were allowed to introduce their own budget.

(vi) There were to be 3 Indians among the viceroy's executive council of 6 members.

(vii) There was a provision regarding the establishment of Public service commission.

GoI Act, 1919 generated different voices in the country as it introduced several real features.

Its significance :-

(i) People got voting rights for the first time, through which they can choose their representative directly.

(ii) Some form of responsibility was given to Provincial govt by demarcating transferred subjects.

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(iii) Simon commission was established in 1927 to undergo its working. It generated huge revolt in the country as it had no Indian member.

(iv) Democracting subjects proved to be unworkable in provinces. Governor still had financial, judicial & other powers, which were outside the control of council of Ministers.

(v) It extended the communal electrocle of to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians etc, which further divided Indian society.

GoI Act, 1919 further demoralised the moderate section of Congress about the reforms introduced by British govt. It strengthened their resolve to oust the Britishers and culminated in several revolts later.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

East India company came as traders, in 1600s, which subsequently turned out to be rulers by 1765.

Factors behind British conquest :-

(i) superior arms & military strenth.

(ii) Brilliant leadership in initial phases under Robert Clive, Elphistone, Lord Cornwallis, etc.

(iii) stable financial system

(iv) Diplomacy and cunning attitude, which pitted one Indian ruler against the other.

(v) Weaking of Mughal empire and lack of any other Indian ruler to take its place.

British conquest :-

(i) Bengal :-
Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) set the tone for British conquest.
Treaty of Allahabad (1765) legalised their gain by setting the Mughal farman

(ii) Mysore :-
4 battles were fought between Britishers and Haider Ali & Tipu Sultan of Mysore, from 1767-1799.

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British finally won in 4th Anglo-Mysore war in 1799. And the kingdom of Mysore was turned into subsidiary Alliance.

(iii) Marathas :-

3 Anglo-Maratha war was fought (1775-82; 1802-05; 1817-19), which finally broken the rib of Maratha empire. Major maratha states accepted subsidiary alliance system.

(iv) Sindh :-

Sindh was annexed by Lord Elphistone in 1826.

(v) Subsidiary alliance System :-

Wellesley introduced the system and brough states like Hyderabad, Awadh, and others states under the control of EIC.

(vi) Doctrine of Lapse :-

It was used by Lord Dalhousie to annex several states like Sambalpur, Bhagat, Jhasi, ~~Awadh~~, Udaipur etc.

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British conquest of India was thus caused by a mixture of diplomacy, war, treachery and superior military skill.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

Indo-Srilankan Peace Accord of 1987 was preceded by Srilankan Civil War, which began in late 1950s due to deprivation of rights of Tamil section under Srilankan constitution.

Major provisions of the Accord :-

(i) It contained provisions relating to granting of rights to Tamil citizens.

(ii) Decentralisation of power to ~~Pa~~ provincial govt was enshrined.

(iii) Srilankan military were to return to their barracks from North.

(iv) Tamil languages, was proposed to be one of the official language of Srilanka.

(v) Rebels like LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) to ~~lea~~ drop their arms & join the mainstream.

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The Accord was crucial at a time of ~~anc~~ ~~ano~~ anarchy in Srilanka.

It helped in:-

(i) Providing a background to resolving the dispute.

(ii) confirmed India's support in resolving the civil war.

(iii) some rebels do returned to the mainstream.

(iv) ~~In~~ setting the tone for resolving the dispute their talk, rather than war.

However, there were major drawbacks:-

(i) LTTE & other rebel groups were not invited in deliberation. They refused to accept the terms of the treaty.

(ii) It could not stop the violence. Neither, Srilankan forces returned to their barracks, nor rebels left their arms

(iii) Tamil section of the citizens continued to suffer under the discriminatory constitution of Srilanka.

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(iv) finally, it led to the ~~unfortunate~~ unfortunate event of the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE suicide bombers.

Indo-Srilanka Accord of 1987 was a step in right direction to resolve the civil war. However, not taking the rebels on board, limited its utility.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Urbanisation is a reality of Indian cities, with more than 30% of Indian population ~~are~~ residing in urban areas.

However, unplanned urbanisation has led to haphazard growth due to which number of people below the poverty line is increasing ~~rap~~ rapidly.

Challenges faced by urban poor:-

(i) Lack of basic housing facilities.
They dwell in slums with poor hygienic conditions.

(ii) Lack of nutritious and healthy food:-
It leads to rise in malnutrition, diseases etc.

(iii) Lack of educational facilities.

(iv) Lack of viable employment opportunities.

(v) They are at the receiving end of social discrimination, sexual abuse, drug trafficking & other illegal activities

Government has launched several schemes especially catering to the needs of urban ~~peo~~ poor such as:-

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(i) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to provide affordable housing.

(ii) Ujjwala Yojana to provide subsidised LPG cylinder.

(iii) Food distribution at subsidised rate at PDS.

(iv) Ayushman Bharat to provide free secondary & teritial health facility.

(v) Other schemes providing education, electricity connection, loans, employment opportunities etc to poor people.

However, their needs are yet to be met successfully. In light of their increasing number with growing urbanisation, we need to take some proactive steps such as.

(i) Time bound completion of housing complexes being built for poor section.

(ii) Education and employment opportunities needs to be increased, so that these section becomes self-reliant.

(iii) Out of pocket expenditure on health is a reality, which ~~can be~~ need to be addressed by strengthening.

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Public Health Centres & implementing Ayushman Bharat urgently.

(iv) Providing facilities in rural areas will reduce the numbers of migrants coming to urban areas.

Government needs to adopt multi-dimensional proactive steps to address the needs of urban poor in the face of urbanising India.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

sexual and reproductive health rights of women is one of the fundamental right. However, their violations are often seen, which are influenced by societal values & traditions.

Violation of women's sexual & reproductive rights :-

(i) Society is predominently patriarchal, which ignores & undermines women's sexual & reproductive rights.

(ii) Women is treated as a commodity, which belongs to her husband. Thus, women's rights are subjucated to her husband's in our society.

(iii) Lack of information of menstruation, and other issues ~~are seldom passed~~ to girls, prevent them from understanding their right.

(iv) Marital rape is not uncommon. Yet neither our society, nor our laws provide any way out for the women.

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(v) Lack of sanitary napkins and other reproduction stopping devices are seldom freely available in extremely backward rural areas.

(vi) Some men do not have adequate knowledge of the women's reproductive and sexual rights and some men abuse it knowingly.

(vii) Societal values preaches women to remain silent & follow ~~the~~ her husband. This inherently endangers her rights.

Way forward:-

(i) Three pronged approach is needed to provide the women right over their sexual & reproductive health:-

(i) Legal:- By illegalling marital rape and granting women other rights.

(ii) Information:- By educating society about the inherent rights & their importance for women.

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(iii) Cultural :- By modifying the societal values through reforming the traditions. It needs grassroot level movement, which can be provided through voluntary organisations.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

Land degradation neutrality (LDN) is a concept which provides that soil quality must be maintained and improved. It aims from protecting soil from loss of its fertility, quality & nutrient availability.

This term was coined by United Nations convention to combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Reasons for land degradation:-

(i) soil erosion due to deforestation, grazing etc.

(ii) Floods & torrential rain.

(iii) Use of fertilisers & pesticides on the agricultural field.

(iv) Depositing plastics & other non-biodegradable materials in the soil.

Significance of Land fertility:-

(i) It is the basis of life, as it supports several species ranging from plants, crops to micro organisms.

(ii) Crucial for food security

(iii) Poor soil quality is harmful to

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health & environment.

(iv) It helps maintain water level & retain water quality.

Government has taken several steps to achieve LDN:-

(i) Ratified the UNCCD which aims at LDN

(ii) Schemes like Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, are aimed at organic farming which will help in improving soil quality.

(iii) Soil Health Card, Pradhan Mantri Krishi, Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Neem coated Urea etc are other schemes launched.

However, we need to act fast to achieve LDN by 2030. Steps that can be taken are:-

(i) By promoting farming practices such as organic farming, Zero Budget farming, No tilling etc.

(ii) By building embankments across river channels to prevent floods.

(iii) By increasing focus on afforestation and reforestation.

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(iv) Popularising the use of Neem coated urea and Soil Health card.

~~(v) Involving local~~

Integrated soil health management is important to achieve LDN. Involvement of all stakeholders is crucial to achieve LDN by 2030.

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18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

Hindukush-Himalayan Region (HHR) is called the Third Pole on the Earth, which provides several geographical and economic benefits.

Geographical Importance:-

(i) It prevents the cold winds from the North to enter Indian subcontinent.

(ii) It blocks the monsoon winds and causes rainfall in ~~the~~ India.

(iii) It blocks the western disturbances brought in by jet stream and causes rainfall & snowfall in ~~India~~ North India in winter months

(iv) It is the source of several major rivers like Indus, Ganga, Tsangpo, etc.

Economic Importance:-

(i) source of major minerals

(ii) Its a recreational place and provides livelihood opportunities to local people.

(iii) Agriculture dependent North India is

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fed by fertile soils & water brought in by the Himalayan rivers.

Since the advent of 20th century, several geographical features of the region are changing.

Reasons :-

(i) Global warming and climate change :- It has accelerated the melting of glaciers.

(ii) Increased population ~~de~~ pressure

(iii) Deforestation, unscientific construction activities.

(iv) Slash & burn Agriculture, mountain farming etc.

Consequences :-

(i) Increase in floods due to melting of glaciers.

(ii) Change in flow of rivers

(iii) Increased melting will ~~further~~ release the absorbed CO_2, CH_4 & other green house gases, which will further trigger global warming.

(iv) Abrupt changes in monsoon & rainfall patterns.

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(vi) loss of agricultural land.

Way forward:-

India needs to work closely with International centre for Protection of Himalayan Region, which comprises of 8 members of Hindukush-Himalayan regions to save the region from further deterioration.

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19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

Recently, North Magnetic Pole (NMP) crossed Canada and entered siberia, which has forced the scientific community to adjust the Global Magnetic Modals.

Earth's magnetism:-
Earth behaves like a magnet and its magnetic properties is called geomagnetism.

Reason behind Earth's magnetism:-
Liquid churning out in Earth's outer core, which comprises of Iron (Fe) creates the earth's magnetism. This liquid creates convective currents and orients this magnetic direction.

However, the magnetic properties on the earth is not constant & it varies.

(i) Temporally:-
As the flow of the liquid inside the outer core changes with time, the ~~mag~~ magnetism of Earth's changes

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currently, Earth's magnetism is showing signs of significant weakening.

(ii) Spatially :-

As the liquid iron is unevenly distributed ~~on the~~ in the outer core, it causes variation of magnetic ~~properties~~, at different locations.

Also, the geoid shape of earth causes variations in earth's magnetism.

Earth's magnetism is crucial ~~for life~~ the survival of life on Earth. It keeps the solar wind away and thus keeps the earth's atmosphere intact.

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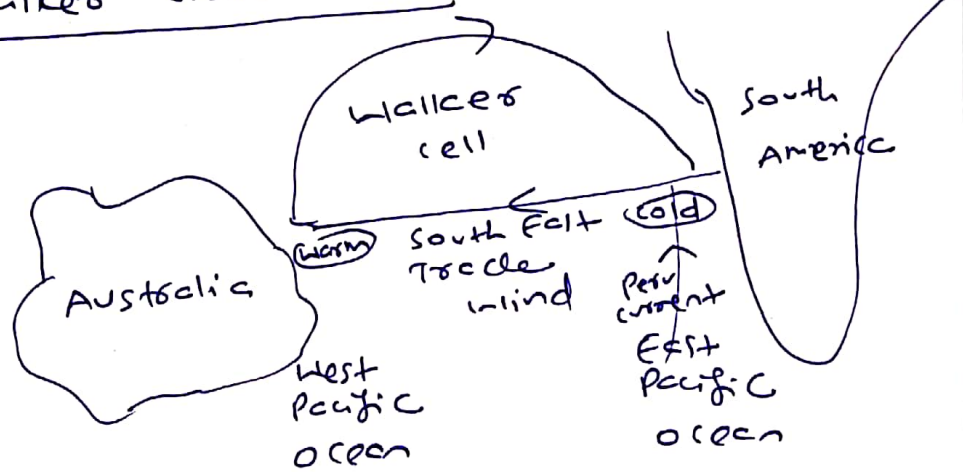
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

Walkers circulation is a conceptual model of air flow in tropical region in lower atmosphere, i.e, troposphere. It is caused by the differential heating of land and water.

Walkers circulation :-



As the East Pacific Ocean is colder, there is a south East trade wind that flow towards Australian continent. Thus, southeast trade wind is affected by the pressure difference between, East Pacific Ocean & West Pacific Ocean. This trade wind on reaching West Pacific Ocean rises due to being

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warm and ultimately subsides near the west coast of South America, thus ~~completeth~~ completing the circle called Walker circulation.

Effect on Indian Monsoon:-

(i) Intensified Walker circulation leads to strengthening of southeast trade wind. East Pacific Ocean (P.O) becomes colders & thus increased pressure difference b/w East PO & West P.O. This creates the condition for La-Nina, which strengthens Indian Monsoon.

Thus, Indian subcontinent witnesses increased rainfall during intensified Walker circulation.

(ii) Weakened Walker Circulation:-

In this case, southeast trade winds weakens, ~~EPO~~ pressure difference between EPO & WPO decreases. Warmer current flows towards Peruvian coast. All this gives rise to El-Nino, which weakens

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Indian Monsoon.
Thus, ~~Mon~~ Indian subcontinent witnesses weakened rainfall during weakened Walker circulation..

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Mishra		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	363343
Center	Home	Date	13 Aug 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोपीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोपीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The idea of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) was mooted by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) review committee, headed by N K Singh.

Need of IFC :-

(i) Transparency :- It will bring much needed policy transparency and predictability in fiscal dimensions.
- Will lay out specific criteria and targets to achieve.

(ii) Accountability :-
It will help in ushering accountability to government organisations. It will also help in reposing responsibility to govt & its organisations.

(iii) Fiscal consolidation :-
It will help in sound fiscal consolidation in a time when our fiscal deficit is around 3.4%.

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(iv) Better coordination with Monetary Policy :- Alignment of fiscal policy & monetary policy can be done through IFC.

Thus, IFC is the need of the hour for sound & sustainable fiscal management

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. (150 words) 10

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Export is the engine through which developing country like India can propel.

Importance → GDP growth
- Employment generation
- Revenue generation
- Resource optimisation

Potential of exports ~~in generating employment~~:-

(i) India's huge demographic dividend ~~has~~ can be harnessed by promoting labour intensive industries.
↓
It will generate employment opportunities as well as boost exports.

(ii) India is blessed with vast resources (both natural & human) Thus export will enhance our resource optimisation

(iii) Low cost, and skilled manforce is prerequisite to achieve the export potential.

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Weakening of Export Competitiveness

- Trade Wars — Ex- US & China
- Increasing Protectionism — Ex- US, China, Europe
- Competition from Vietnam, Indonesia etc.
- Lack of Skill

Way Forward:-

(i) Focus on labour intensive sectors, like cotton textile, handloom etc.

(ii) Tap the new emerging technology like Big data, AI to enhance productivity.

(iii) Investment in food processing industries will help in enhancing value of India's Agriculture sector

(iv) Building consensus in world forum about rule based trade and strengthening WTO.

(v) Regional trade blocks like RCEP.

(vi) Better implementation of Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, Merchandise Export from India scheme (MEIS), SEIS etc.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

National mineral Policy, 2019 has been enacted replacing the NMP, 2008

Main features of NMP, 2019:—

(i) Talks about granting "industry status" to mining activities to boost financing.

(ii) Leveraging the falling mining blocks allocated to PSUs for auction among private players

(iii) Enhanced private sector participation in mining activities.

(iv) Setting tax, royalty, etc on mining activities as per the global standards

(v) Better utilisation of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) for people affected by mining activities

(vi) Talks about "intergenerational equity"

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Its implications will be :-

(i) It will enhance the mining activities by bringing private sector into its fold.

(ii) Sustainable mining will be ensured through better financing and checks on illegal mining activities.

(iii) Responsible mining will be achieved through the proper utilisation of DMF.

Thus, ~~DMF~~ NMP, 2019 will help in sustainable & responsible mining and thus will enhance jobs, revenue and resource optimisation.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

Pradhan Mantri Jaiv Indhan Vateveran Anukool Fasal Avshesh Niveran (PM-JIVAN) was launched to enhance the 2-G bioethanol production in the country.

Features:-

(i) To incentivize 2-G bioethanol production.

(ii) To setup pilot projects for 2-G bioethanol production

(iii) Use of renewable feedstock & other agricultural residues.

(iv) Centre of High Technology (CHT) under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) to implement the scheme.

PM-JIVAN Yojana to achieve the vision of National Policy on Biofuels, 2018 as:- (NPB)

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(i) NPB, 2018 talks about incentivising biofuel production with the help of left over/residue ~~agricultural~~ crops. Thus, both NPB, 2018 & PM-JIVAN Yojana are in convergence.

(ii) Vision of NPB, 2018 is to achieve 30% bioethanol production by 2030. Interest, PM-JIVAN Yojana, which is part of Ethanol Blended Program (BEP) talks about 20% bioethanol by 2022. Thus, one will help achieve the other target.

Bioethanol production will boost the energy security, reduce oil dependence and meet environmental obligations.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. (150 words) 10

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is a technique of farming that totally relies on the use of resources from nearby ~~sustainable~~ & sustainable sources.

For example:- use of cow dung as fertiliser, use of no-tillage, efficient irrigation etc.

~~Pts~~ ZBNF ~~is~~ as an alternative :-

(i) Social impact :- Debt crushed farmers will get a relief as this method costs very much.

(ii) Enhanced productivity :- Land productivity is enhanced.

(iii) Environmental sustainability :- No use of chemical fertisers & pesticides help in environmental rejuvenation.

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(iv) Boost productivity & income of farmers.

(v) ~~Boo~~ Water efficiency is achieved

(vi) Land is protected from being turned into saline or degraded.

(vii) Enhances soil fertility.

(viii) can be a response to climate change & global warming.

ZBNF introduced by Maharashtrian farmer Subhash Palekar has achieved the global recognition. It is time to fully use this method in our agricultural system.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. (150 words) 10

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Plastic waste in marine ecosystem has led to huge environmental damage, especially to marine life.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) is a famous ~~ex~~ example known for its illeffects in Pacific Ocean.

Implication of Plastic pollution:-

(i) Leads to either death or migration of fish & other marine ~~life~~ organisms.

(ii) Toxicity due to phytodegradation of plastic waste is polluting the marine ecosystem.

(iii) Plastic waste enters the food chain of marine organism and it ends up not only impacting small crustaceans

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but also other big marine organisms

(iv) Leads to change in ecosystem by giving rise to invasive species.

Measures

(i) Banning single use plastic as articulated by India to end ~~use~~ of single use plastic by 2022.

(ii) Better international collaboration in cleaning up plastic waste in seas. For ex - Clean sea campaign.

(iii) Industrial & civil society participation in cleaning plastic waste.
For ex - Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW) of global business enterprises

(iv) Better regulation & identifying point sources of pollution to prevent plastic waste from entering oceans

(v) Reduce, reuse & recycle.

Plastic waste needs to be tackled to achieve SDG 14.

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. (150 words) 10

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage Norms (BS Norms) are vehicular exhaust regulations enforced in India, that is based on Euro regulations.

It was first introduced in 1996. However, elaborate BS-I & BS-II norms were drafted in 2002.

India has currently BS-IV norms in practice. India has decided to leapfrog BS-IV to BS-VI to reduce vehicular emissions.

BS-VI norms will come into effect from April 1, 2020.

Significance of BS-VI :-

(i) Reduced particulate (PM10 & PM2.5) & Nitrogen oxide emission.

(ii) Improved air quality.

(iii) New indegenous technology development.

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Challenges:-

(i) Diesel vehicles requires 3 components, namely - Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF), Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) component & Nitrogen Reduction Chamber (NRC). It is costly & complex.

(ii) Technology development is not indegenous.

(iii) Questions have been raised about the oil quality.

(iv) Operational & regulatory issues.

Way forward:-

Leapfrogging to BS-VI norms is a welcome move, but the govt need to incentivise oil companies & vehicle manufacturers in early stage for better adoption of norms

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? (150 words) 10

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are a massive object in ~~place~~ space that is so dense & has such strong gravity that no matter or light can escape its pull.

Challenge in ~~the~~ imaging a black hole:-

Since no light can escape its pull, it is difficult to image a black hole. The point of no-return of light rays is called "Event Horizon".

Event Horizon Telescope (EHT):-

It is a combination of 8 ground based radio telescope that acts as a single unit to help image a Black Hole.

- Einstein's General theory of Relativity stated the property of Gravitational Lensing, that is, when a black hole aligns with a distant star, then

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the rays of the star bends around the black hole, making it appear brighter.

- EHT imaged Messier 87 in virgo constellation due to the property of Gravitational lensing.
- "The Last Photon Ring", just outside the "event horizon" has imaged by EHT.

This experiment to image black hole can open a pandora box for ~~new future~~ future experiments.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. (150 words) 10

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms trade Treaty (ATT) is a treaty that regulate the trade in conventional weapons. It has been signed under the ~~auspices~~ aegis of United Nations (UN).

Objective :-

(i) To reduce the trade in arms ~~for~~ fevilling terrorism, extremism, etc.

(ii) To increase transparency & accountability in arms trade.

(iii) Does not interfere with domestic arms regulation of a country.

(iv) Help countries develop Arms export policy ~~after~~ following the norms of treaty.

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Challenges:-

(i) Only about 100 countries have ratified the treaty. India has not even signed the treaty.

(ii) Growth in terrorism & extremism shows its failure to curb Arms trade to such terrorist groups

(iii) Deals in only international trade & that too conventional arms. Thus, it restricts its ambit.

(iv) Poor regulatory & monitoring mechanism.

(v) legally non-binding.

A strong arms trade treaty is the need of the hour. ~~UN should~~ Conference on Disarmament (CD) could provide a forum to negotiate such a treaty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

With increasing use of new technological devices and equipments, newer threats to internal security has erupted.

Threats ~~to~~ through communication network:-

(i) Increased dependency on mobile, laptop, internet etc has caused these devices vulnerable to hacking. Thus impacting our communication abilities, especially in case of disaster response.

(ii) Increased extremism & fake news propaganda.

(iii) Illegal activities like organised crime, porn activities through communication network

(iv) Frauds, hacking etc.

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Threat to communication network:-

(i) Threats to ~~space~~ cyber warfare & cyber terrorism.

(ii) space warfare through Anti-satellite missiles.

(iii) Denial of service, Phishing etc.

Steps taken by Govt:-

(i) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has setup a critical ~~Information~~ communication & Information Network system to prevent important & secret data from getting leaked.

(ii) Setting of CERT-In (Computer Emergency Response Team)

(iii) Awareness generation

(iv) Tested the Anti-satellite (ASAT) missile.

Preserving our communication network is important to achieve the sovereignty as well as development goals.

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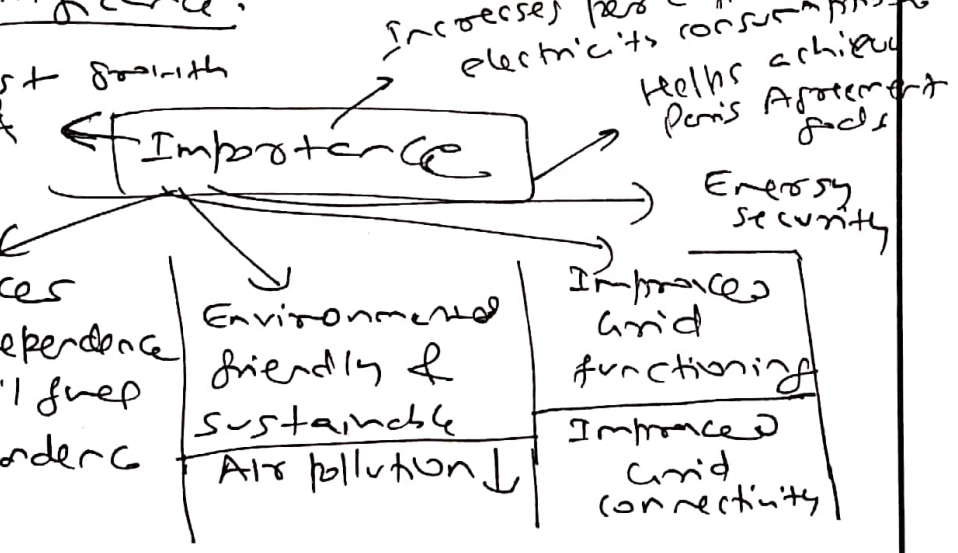
11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

India has pledged to achieve 160 GW of Renewable Energy by 2022. In recognition of this target, the integration of variable Renewable Energy (VRE) assume huge significance.



Challenges related to integration of VRE :-

(i) Poor grid connectivity.

(ii) Renewable energy like solar are by nature intermittent, thus it impacts its integration

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(iii) Insufficient Renewable energy generation. For example only 28 GW by 2018.

(iv) Poor grid efficiency & AT & C losses are significant.

(v) Transmission losses are high too.

(vi) DISCOM & Power Sector Companies are stressed financially.

(vii) Lack of govt incentive for boosting the integration.

Steps that can be taken:-

(i) Implementation of "One Nation One Grid".

(ii) setting up a committee to get into details of grid connectivity & integration

(iii) Reducing AT&C losses & transmission losses by improved technology.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Incentivising DISCOMS & Power sector companies to buy VRE.

(v) Implementing efficiently the schemes like Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) by States.

(vi) Boosting Renewable Energy production & improving our storage capacity.

Integration of VRE will be the most crucial step in enhancing our RE production & achieving energy security for all.

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12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle income trap is a concept in which the developing country gets trapped in a particular income range. ~~due to~~ Economic Survey 2017-18 coined this term and explained the steps that India need to avoid such a trap.

Reason

(i) Developing countries constrained by technological & know-how & other resources, can not move upwards. These technologically developed economies like US, European countries, Japan etc continue to be on the top.

(ii) With better export competitiveness & cheap labour, low income countries, continue to snatch the

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global market from developing middle income countries.

For example :- countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia etc dominating cotton textile market despite India, being a major cotton producer.

Thus, the middle income countries becomes sandwitched between ~~these~~ developed & low income countries. This leads to middle Income trap'

How can India avoid it ? :-

(i) Improving R&D is essential to boost knowledge economy. It will help in moving up the chain. India's current R&D spending is just 0.8% of GDP, thus it needs to invest more.

(ii) Promoting labour intensive sectors to boost export as well as employment.

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(iii) Improving value addition to our exports. For ~~like~~ example food processing industries will add value to our agricultural exports.

(iv) Promoting consesus & rule based global world trade..

(v) Multilateral trading regimes like WTO, RCEP etc will provide an opportunity to boost export

(vi) Skilling our young population..

Our export competitiveness, knowledge ecosystem & demographic dividend can lead India on high chart of developed countries & avoid the middle income trap.

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary Policy transmission (MPT) is a term that means the passing of policy decisions taken by Central Bank (RBI) to final customers through banking intermediaries.

Importance :-

(i) It helps in implementing the decisions taken by RBI on the ground level.

(ii) It helps the customers & business to avail loans cheaply.

(iii) Boosts economic growth & investment.

(iv) Better reflection of decisions of central banks. Thus, acts as a feedback loop for the future.

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Issues in MPT :-

(i) Lack of transparency in banks in setting the base rate.

(ii) Volatile nature of funds of banks prevents them from ~~change~~ changing interest rate quickly.

(iii) Archaic & corrupt banks board ~~process~~

(iv) Lack of appropriate methodology to monitor MPT.

Steps taken by RBI :-

(i) RBI shifted to Marginal cost based Lending Rate (MCLR) in 2014 from base rate to enhance transparency.

(ii) RBI regulates bank board through Banking Regulation Act to monitor transmission.

(iii) RBI is thinking of linking base rate with repo rate for better MPT.

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MPT is a essential requirement to achieve the ~~[illegible]~~ desired goal envisaged in policy decisions taken by central Bank.

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14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture is defined as the agricultural system that is totally dependent on rainfall for agricultural production.

India has about 40% of areas under rainfed agriculture and 55% of farmers practice this agriculture.

constraints faced :-

(i) Lack of irrigation facilities limits their agricultural productivity.

(ii) Government schemes like PM Fasal Bima Yojana etc are skewed against the rainfed agriculture

(iii) several schemes are not aligned with the needs of Rainfed Agri.

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(iv) Credit facilities are limited.
(v) In a time of climate change, water stress is bound to increase. This will further constrain the rainfed agriculture.
(vi) Many farmers are poor (like practice rainfed Agri), thus can not buy costly inputs.
(vii) With irrigation, High Yielding variety seeds can not be used.

Agronomic practices that can be taken are :-

(i) Zero Budget Natural Farming :- By using natural resources like cow dung, urine etc.

(ii) Organic farming :- By using biofertilisers etc to boost productivity.

(iii) Zero tilling (No tilling) :- It will help retain soil moisture.

(iv) Drip irrigation technology :- To achieve "more crop per drop".

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) Diversifying the crop type to achieve agro-climatic realisation.

Improving our rainfed agricultural system is at the heart of achieving inclusive growth & food sustainability.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea sector is an important fertiliser sector that is essential for agricultural productivity.

Importance
- Boosts crop productivity
- Fights against pests & diseases
- Improves soil fertility

Steps taken by govt :-

(i) Promoting Neem coated urea to enhance soil fertility.

(ii) Preventing the illegal trafficking of urea meant for agricultural purposes to industries, by establishing better monitoring mechanism.

(iii) Rationalising urea subsidy by granting money to urea,

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companies after sale of the urea to farmers.

Problems of urea sector

(i) Continued transmission of urea ~~from~~ meant for agricultural purposes to industries

(ii) Huge govt subsidy on urea is stressing on govt fiscal front.

(iii) Less adoption of neem coated urea.

(iv) Financial stress of urea companies owing to lowering of profits.

Reforms required :-

(i) Better regulating urea sector & channeling the urea given through GIS application

(ii) Use of soil Health card & Neem coated urea.

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(iii) Enacting laws to fine & punish ~~ind~~ companies in contravention to rules.

Better monitoring of water sector is important not just from agricultural productivity but also from fiscal ~~con~~ & environmental considerations.

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16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit sharing (ABS) is a term that ensures that environmental & genetic resources are available, ~~to everyone~~ affordable & accessible to everyone.

ABS

- Access to vulnerable & marginal sections. Boosts their livelihood
- Better environmental management as community is involved in its protection
- Benefits to economy, society & environment

Global Mechanism :-

(i) ABS was first coined in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of the UN, which was adopted at the UN Conference on Environment & Development in 1992

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(ii) Nagoya protocol of CBD is entirely dedicated to the concept of Access & Benefit Sharing (ABS)

(iii) Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010) has specific targets related to ABS.

National Mechanism:-

(i) Biodiversity Act, 2002 has one of its objectives as of Access & Benefit sharing (ABS)

(ii) National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards etc are entrusted with the task of ABS.

(iii) Forest Rights Act, 2006 grants forest dwelling communities the right over minor forest resources.

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ABS concept ~~not~~ is important to achieve inclusive growth, sustainable development, environmental management and social harmony.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

With increased disasters ~~both~~ around the world, disaster resilience of infrastructure has gained significance.

It is especially important for India, which ~~was~~ suffered the 5th largest economic loss due to disaster in 20~~18~~.

Significance :-

(i) Prevents loss of property & thus optimises resource utilisation.

(ii) Prevents loss of life due to infra collapse.

(iii) Helps achieve minimum disruption in life & livelihood of ~~people~~ society.

(iv) ~~Especially~~ Saves the developmental work put in for several years.

(v) Economic ~~and~~ & ~~social~~ social sustainability.

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Challenges:-

(i) Increased disaster frequency.
(ii) costly technique of disaster resilient infra.
(iii) Lack of govt oversight leads to construction of poor infra.
(iv) corruption & bureaucratic hurdles.
(v) Lack of clear building bye-laws & other infra bye-laws for constructing disaster resilient infra.
(vi) Lack of resources & technological know-how.

Ways to mainstream disaster resilient infra into development paradigm:-

(i) Having clear bye-laws, framed by ~~National Management~~ NDMA & NIDM.
(ii) Better oversight of infrastructure.
(iii) Funding rail & constructing with

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the help of private sector in PPP (Public Private Partnership)

(iv) Promoting R&D.

~~Ans~~
Our mitigation & preparedness depends much on our resilient infrastructures, which can substantially reduce loss of life & property.

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localization is a term that means storing & processing data locally. It establishes sovereignty of data in a country.

BN Srikrishna committee on data protection pushed for data localisation.

Significance :-

(i) Helps prevent data leaks & solves privacy concerns of citizens

(ii) Data is processed locally, that can be used by govt & orgs. for better governance & delivery of services.

(iii) Boosts local data warehouses.

(iv) Enhances government revenue by increasing tax liability of MNCs by establing local data

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resource centres and also jobs increases.

(v) Reducing misuse of data by other countries.

Challenges:-

(i) Increased ~~[illegible]~~ compliance of business can downturn investment.

(ii) Data can ~~be~~ still be misused by local govts in discriminatory targeting of beneficiaries

(iii) Conflict with other nations. for ex- US is against the data localisation norms

(iv) Data encryption can prevent the use of data by local govt

(v) Against the free flow of data norm.

(vi) Insufficiency of local data center to handle the big chunk of data.

Data localisation is ~~a~~ still a conceptual term in India and draft law is still pending. India

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needs to ~~clearly~~ build its data processing capabilities & incentivise local data centres before going for data localisation norm!

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace? **(250 words) 15**

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering is a illegal channel of making black & unauthorised money white.

It is a socio-economic offence:-

Socio:- (i) leads to rise in illegal activities like drug trafficking, sex trafficking, terrorism etc.

(ii) Lowers the morale of law following business section

(iii) Hampers job & social harmony.

Economic:-

(i) Huge loss of tax revenue.

(ii) Hampers business & economic environment, leading to downturn in investment.

(iii) Black money turning into white leads to inflation &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii. Currency volatility.
(iv) Fuelling false demand of goods.

Steps taken at domestic level :-

(i) Foreign Currency Regulation Act
(ii) Prevention of Money Laundering Act.
(iii) Prevention of organised crime.
(iv) Banking Regulation Act.
(v) Setting up of Enforcement Directorate.
(vi) Collaboration with International organisations like FATF.
(vii) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) with other countries.

Steps taken at International level :-

(i) Setting up of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to check on money laundering.
(ii) UN convention against Organised crime (UNAOC), which is against money laundering.
(iii) BEPS (Base Erosion & Profit Shifting) to increase

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cross border transparency in money transparency.

(iv) OECD conventions

Money laundering fuells organised crime & boosts terrorist organisations. Thus, putting a stop on money laundering is of paramount importantance especially for a developing country like India

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism & organised crime ~~are~~ in symbiotic relationship with each other, though the primary motive is entirely different.

Motive of terrorist organisation:-

(i) To destabilise the government and established their own political rule.

Motive of ~~terro~~ organised crime:-

To earn profit (economic) by indulging into illegal activities like drug trafficking, money laundering, child ~~tra~~ trafficking etc. They do not intend to destabilise the government, Instead, they want to maintain status quo.-

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Symbiotic relationship b/w two:-

(i) Terrorist org ⇒ Organised crime

Terrorist org need money to fan violence & carry out their operations. They need arms, modern weapons, etc. All these need money, which can be possible through organised crime.

Also terrorist org. depends on organised crime network to move around its personnel.

(ii) Organised crime ⇒ Terrorism

Organised crime needs customers of their resources. Terrorist organised are their ideal customers. Organised crime also fruits in areas dominated by terrorist organisations.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This symbiotic relationship needs to be boolcen by better international collaboration, strict domestic laws & better enforcement, to achieve the peaceful & inclusive society.